CHRISTIAN EFFORT," by SARAH BAKER, (18mo, pp. 271) is a collection of facts and incidents designed to illustrate the duty of individual labor for the salvation of souls: "ANECDOTES OF THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY." (13mo. pp. 443) compiled by Rev. DARIEL SMITH, is intended as a gonuine "Evengelical Alliance," introducing ministers from all quarters and of all orders, Churchman, Diffeenters, Methodists, and Pressysterians, Bup. tists and Quakers, Bistops, Elders, Dascons, and Licentistes; "BRIDAL GREETISGE," (2120. pp. 160) a beautifully orgamented little volume, intended as a marriage git, by Daniel Wise; "Cust-OSITIES OF ANIMAL LIFE." POVISOD by DANIEL P. KIDDER, (18mo. pp. 184) describes the recent discoveries of the microscope in a popular style and with reference to their religious bearings; "The JEWISH NATION," (12mo. pp. 411) is a compact and convenient manual of Scripture antiquities, cm. bracing the best information of modern times, with regard to the Hebrow manners and customs, rites and worship, laws and posity, and illustrated by numerous engravings- the best popular work on the subject in print; a larger and more systematic volume on the same subject is "THE HEBREW PROPLE," by GEORGE SMITH, (8vo. pp. 614.) a pro duction which bears the marks of extensive re-

dents. (New-York: Lates & Scott.) THE LITERARY READER," by Miss A. HALL is intended as a selection of rhetorical extracts for the use of schools, but the wide range of English literature from which they are taken and the felicitous teste which has decided their choice, make this volume of incomparably more intellectual value to the family circle than most of the glittering annuals which are beginning to spread their light wings for the public admiration. (Boston: John P. Jewett & Co. 12mo. pp. 408)

perusal of families as well as of professional sta-

EV "PICTURESQUE SERTCHES IN GREECE AND TURREY," by AUBREY DE VERE, Esq. is a charming record of Oriental travel, by a writer of remark able accomplishments, uniting to a singular degree the power of accts observation with the talent for lively, minute and graphic description. (Philadelphia: A. Hart. New York: Sold by Stringer & Townsend. 12mo. pp 335)

C. S. Francis & Co. have just issued a beau tiful edition of "THE POEMS OF BLIZABETH BAR REST BROWSING," in two volumes, with an In-TRODUCTION, by HENRY T. TUCKERMAN-R Wel' come publication to the numerous enthusisatio admirers of that exquisite posters in this country.

The State Fair. Correspondence of The Tribune

ALEANY, Toosday, Sopt. 3. It is doubtful if in this hey-day of musical ex citement, the readers of the Tribune flad time or inclination for the material details of a show-fair. The thing will at all events pecessarily abridge the garrulousness of correspondents, and remind them that they have to deal with many unpoetical reali-

Since last I wrote a " pitiless storm" has had it all to itself-cattle and produce, muchinery and mechanism, showmen, groggeries and loafers. On Sanday the fair field was closed; and the open space outside devoted to gin guzzliog and idling, exhibited but feeble activity; and drunkenness and loading were rare indeed. With a just appreciation of the day and place, the citizens in general shunned the fair avenue as they would the path of pestilence.

This morning the sun shone down upon this part of the world joyous and propitious rays, and Albany was betimes autir. Vehicles of all kinds were in requisition, and farmers and mechanics looking somewhat dashed in exterior, bustled briskly towards the scene, where centered deep interest for them all, and not unambitious hope for a great many. Your correspondent found his way among the rest, presented his claim for admission

among the rest, presented his claim for admission to the courteous and obliging Secretary, and received at once his credentials.

By The field, presents a confused aspect, and the greatest hubbub prevails, endeavoring to complete the arrangements so suddenly and seriously interrupted by yestordsy's storm. Some sheep that had arrived on Saturday appear greatly distressed and for the most partiach the evidence of superform. The among figure in avillant has been ority. The superb floral pavilion has been dreuched through and the wet surface is only passable by means of planks. However, some floral and horticultaral specimens of a high order

floral and horiteultaral specimens of a high order of excellence have arrived and are being arranged on their respective benches.

The booth for domestic manufactures, though covered with wood, has suffered equally from the wet; and it is only now (approaching 3 o clock P. M.) the finer fabrics are making their appearance.—Among them some specimens of fine carpeting are particularly attractive. But in this state of matters it is unfair to particularize.

The compility of atoks is yet yeary trifling. Among

ters it is unfair to particularize.

The quantity of stock is yet very trising. A mong them are some in she condition and of high breeding. As yet the articles in most profusion and most admired are implements of husbandry—plows of all kinds, rakes, sythes, reaping and thrasbing machines, churns, mills, &c. They are of every possible variety and seem to have resched the "ne plus nitra" of perfection. Among these my attention was arrested by an all rows. reached the "ne plus nitra" of perfection. Amon these my attention was arrested by an old plow uncouth form and very rude materials consisting gross timber and connecting locks of wood. crowd stood around it in derisive wonder. One amining it I found it was an exact model of the plow used in France in the great agricultural dis-trict of Normandy. I remember waiking for hours by these ploughs in Normandy wondering how a machine so uncount could perform the finished agricultural work which is so perfect and so admired in that region of France. It is doubtful to me now whether any one of the plows exhibited at the Fair, though art and scioutific skill seem to have exhausted on them every possible resource which could aid in attaining perfection, will accountible his purposess with more marries, precision of the property of the p plish its purposes with more unerring precision or

NEW HAMPSHIRE SCENERY.

The Aurora Borontis—Winnephascope Lake—Seater H. Welfberough—Rendelsee of Gov. Weathersh—The villon—Ride to the Mountains—View of the Lake— gin of its Name.

pin of its Name.
espondence of The Tubuse.
Wolfronouse, N. H. Monday Aug. 19.
Wolfronouse, N. H. Monday Aug. 19. H. GREELEY, Req: I left New-York on the 9th inst. The heat in the city had been for several weeks very oppressive. I resolved if possible, to find some cooling shade amid the lakes and mountains of the North. In passing up Long Island Sound I perceived that the Northern Lights, or the Aurora Borcalis, was very brilliant. These Northern La hts, always indicate, satisfactorily to my mind, a sudden change of the weather from heat to cold. A few years ago having under my charge an extensive philosophical and chemical apparatus. I tried a variety of experiments for the purpose of ascertaining some other cause for those Lights than the common theory of electricity. In the course of my experiments I as taised that water being suddenly frozen, would give out at the moment of congelation, in a state of vapor, a faint light, clearly perceptible in a dark room. I performed this experiment several times successfully, which was a satisfactory proof to my mind that these lights are produced by sudden change in the atmosphere from heat to cold, sufficient to congoal the vapor where the lights are produced. In this case the result was truly indicated; for within fifteen hours we had left the sultry clime of the South for the cool and invigorating breezes of the North.

The new route by the Norwich Railroad, through Worcester, Nashua and Concord to the White Mountains, is very comfortable, cheap, and expeditions. We left New-York city at 5 o'clock in the afterneon train and were in Worcester at 5 o'clock

the next morning; we remained one hour and took breakfast; at 7 left in the Nashua train and arrived at Nashua at the same time with the morning train from Boston. Joining that train we passed along the Merriman through Manchester to Conalong the Merriman through Manchester to Concord, the capital of New Hampsine. At Concord there are two Ballroads leading to ward the White Mountains—the Northern Railroad and the Montreal Hailroad. We took the Montreal. This road rone through Canterbury, Northfield, Maretith Bridge and Lake Village to Winneptsmorge. Canterbury is somewhat noted in Indian warfare, and also for being the readence of a commanity of about two bundred Shakers.

A little start 12 of cook we arrived at Wier's, on the abore of Lake Winneptsmorae. At this plane we left the cars and went on board the stancer "Lodg of the Lake," commanded by Capit Walker. This is the ascend season the fine little stancer.

*Lody of the Lake," commanded by Capt Waker. This is the second reason the fine little steamer has been upon the Lake. Her usual speed it all most fifteen miles per hour. I consider by aftergoing on board, we were on our way to. Santer Harbor a distance of about ten miles, which we performed in about forty minutes. On landing we we econoucted to the Senter House, kept by Major Cartia Coe, where a samptons dinner was soon ready. I think the greatest laxary to be found in air was 10 the globe is these line salmon trust. carts. Con, where a comptons connect as a sure ready. I think the greatest luxury to be found in any part of the globe is these the selmon trout, fresh from the Lake. With these Major Coe's table was countiluly supplied, as well as with many other luxuries. Many of the travelers to the mountains here ascend Hed Hill, an emissione of from two thousand to twenty five hundred feet, which commends a fine view of the Lake and surrounding country. We did not second this hill, but concluded to take another excursion on the Lake. The stemmer immediately after landing us at Senter Harbor returned to Wier's to meet the evening train from Boston. At 5 o'clock she returned to Senter Harbor, where we went an heard and osseed down the Lake to a south exacterly direction about twenty miles to Wollborough, where the bott remains over night. Wolforough is quite a large village, while at Senter Harbor there are scarcily a dezen houses. There are at Wolfborough three churches, two large hotels, a flourishing academy, six or seven stores, beside dwelltag-houses. There is a body of water near this place, lying about half a mile from, and considered one of the bays of Lake Winnesissones. It covers a sursearch and admirable fairness and impartiality, and which may confidently be recommended to the about haif a mile from, and considered one of the bays of Lake Winnepisseogee. It covers a sur-face of about five square miles, and lies about twenty feet above the body of the Lake. This water enters the main Lake at this place, afforcing water enters the main Luke at this place, afforcing a line water-power sufficient to carry several cotton mills the whole year. On the shore of this bay stood the manion of Gov. Wentworth, the last British Governor of New-Rampanire. The old Governor here fived in princely style. His stable was filled with the finest blooded borses that could be imported from the old country. He untaily drove six horses before his carriage when he rode. drove six notes; before his carriage when he rods. He had three teams of six horses such which could not be surpassed in any part of this country at that time. He had laid out a very extensive deer park, which he was filling with deer and moose. He had resided here but a few years when the Revolution commenced. The Governor was then compelled to fice. Since that time the pieze which was interested to the cateron rows are dear to the content of the country transfer to the content of the country transfer to the content of the cateron rows are dear to the country transfer to the cateron rows are dear to the content of the country transfer to the cateron rows are dear to the rows are dear to pelled to fire. Since that time the piece when was intended to be the center of royal grandeur in that colony, has become materially shanged, but it is still a spot which the traveler should not fail to visit. It is stated that Gov. Wentworth scon after the battle on the plains of Abraham between Wolf and Montealm, gave the name of Wolffordugh to this town in honor of the brave General who said in women't glober. It did contain?

moment of victory, "I die content."

A few of the children who were born before the Revolution are still living in this town. One of the gens of Judge Hory Hust, who was appointed to his office by Gov. Wentworth, is still living. Ho is an old man of eighty-five. He was quite a large boy at the time of the Revolution, and imparts much information to those who have an opportunity

to converse with him.

A large Hotel called the Pavilion has been erected in the village since last April. It is one of the finest hotels in the country. There are about one hundred large, siry rooms conveniently ar-ranged. It is under the care of Daniel Chamber-llu, Esq. the present proprietor of the Adams House in Beston. This he makes his Summer re-treat. The encouncement of his name as co pro-prietor and manager is stilledent to give it fell con-fidence to the travelers as the growth with which

prietor and manager is sufficient to give it fall confidence to the traveler, as the crowd with which it is througed fully attests.

The rides are very fine in the vicinity. It ere is a mineral spring about five miles from the Pavillon. It thing it will become somewhat noted. I intend to bring a bottle of the water to New York for Chilon to analyse. In another direction, and about five miles, is the highest mountain in this part of the country. A road has been out up the mountain so that horses can go nearly to its summit. I visited it a few days ago, and I think I have never seen so line a view, excrything considered. When upon its sammit, your eye passes over an extent of country from fifty to one hundred miles in every direction, which for variety, grandeur, and beauty, is not surpassed if over equaled. At the ess you look far away to the granded, At the east you look far away to the counted. At the north lay the White Mountains in full view. At the west lies the beautiful Winnipisseogee. In fine, from this spot you see the sparkling waters of fifteen lakes, surrounded by sparting, waters of meet a trace of the hountains, cov-bils in many places towering into mountains, cov-ored with dense forests intersported with loxuriant valleys, from which the farmers are now gathering

valleys, from which the parallel their golden harvest.

But the most breatiful and the most attractive apot seen from this emborace is the sparkling waters of the Winnepisseogee. The name of this lake is the Indian name formed from three words in their language: Winne, (beautiful) views, in their language: Wane, (boautiful, nie.g., (water, senthe, theaven, -which should be transisted; "The beautiful waters of kencen," but the more common translation is: "The smile of the Greet Spirit." The name is pronouced as if written Win-nie-pe-san ke. From this mountain the eye passes along over a broad channel through the center of the lake for more than twenty miles uninterrupted even by a bush or rock. On both sides of this avenue the 305 islands arrange themselves, unsurpressed in glowing verdure and graceful forms. When from its peaceful bosom every object above it was reflected, whether mountain or cloud or star or sun, it is not surprising that the Indian or star or sun, it is not surprising that the Indian called it "The beautiful waters of heaven." w.

Mirrichit Bridge, Laks Winnepissesges Lake, and things thereabouts.

MEREDITH BRIDGE, N. H. Monday, Aug. 26, 1850. To the Editors of The Tribune: GENTLEMEN: This village is situated on either side of the Winneplaseogae River, six miles from its source in the Lake of the same name. The whole length of the river from the Lake to its confluence with the Pemmisewasset, in Franklin, where the Merrimac is formed, is not far from 20 miles, furnishing in its course several of the most valuable water-powers in the State. At this place are two cotton mills, a car factory and fron foundry, a carding will, corn, and flour mills, saw mills, glue fac. and received for every article of property which is tory, pail factory, a planing machine and an extengive peg factory, which lest is in its kind a great curiosity, turning out from 60 to 50 and even 100 bushels of page daily. The entire process from the rolling of the timber into the building on the handcar to the nicely fitting of the pag for use, is done by machinery. The owner of the establishment, Mr. Stephen K. Baldwir, a man of greatingenuity, is himself the patentes of a large portion of the machinery. His pages field a ready market. There were 400 cords of timber manufactured into page at his establishment during the past year.

There are also in this place a flourishing Academy, three Churches, a Court-House, a Bank, a Savings Institution, two Printing Offices, and three large and excellent Hotels, one of which (Wil-lard's) is as genteel and in every respect as good a public house as there is in New-Hampshire.— Population of the place 2,500, among whom are teven Lawyers, three Dooters, and three Clorgy-

Two miles above here, on the river, is the thrifty manufacturing place called Lake Village, so named from the fact that the river above the place widens nto a large bay for some four miles, till it becomes contracted at the entrance to the Lake proper -A small fint bottomed steamer runs from this Vilisge up the Bay and ever the Lake. There is a very valuable water power here, partially im-proved. Five miles below here is another waterpower; and four miles further down is the smart and pretty Village of Sanbornton Bridge, with a population of some 600 or 700 mhabitants, considerably engaged in manufacturing, and is the seat of the principal Methodist Literary Institution of the State.

At the mouth of the river, four miles still further down, is the remantic and sequestered little village of Franklin, the birth-place of Daniel Webster .--The Homestoad, as is well known, is owned and oultivated by the great statesman, and is the engl to which he makes an annual pilgrimage. The

form is an elegant one, and is under the best cultifarm is an elegant one, and is under the best cultivation; and the owner is known in that region as the best judge of onen that can be found in the country. On his enture field to the Hamestead, the old veterans of the surrounding country, the playmattend his boyhood and the freeds of his father, gather around him to get a grasp of his hand, and not untrapently to get something more than a greep as a little modelant will also we During his visit there has Fall, for encod to have adopting the evention, just as darky as we as approaching the contractions of the country of s visit there hast Fall, lonemoed to have occasion to evening, just as darkeness was approaching to he avery aged and decribed old man into my arrange to being him stong toward his home. How a bary you have, or gentlemen I said I, after hope him into my carriage. **O . I have been who see Dariel, he teplied, "I always go may every year when he comes up. He telland must always come and see him as long as I have here We ned when he was not much above a I must always o me and see him salong as I we.
I knew Omial when he was not much above a
feet hel. I knew his father well, too. I knew
the tree that Daniel stung his stythe on, and then
isid himself in the share, the time toe off men
told him to go and hang his cythe to suit himself.
Last year I was ich as d could not no down, but
Daniel sent me up same money, and said I must
cutanly come down and see him next year. I

my poches."
Directly opposite the "Webster-place," across e street, is the real lence of the venerable Parker loyer, the cotempo ary of Jersmish Mason, who row between 60 and 90 years of age, walks as errotly and steps as lightly as a man in his prime. Thirty and forty years 'go, among a race of great names, he was one of the first and foremost law-yers of the State. He is a floe specimen of the Old School, enjoying a green and glorious old age.

The immerse water power at Franklin, is mostly

mimproved. A Cotton-Mill belonging to D. S. Daniel, et als., and a Paper Mili owned by the firm of Pesbody & Daniel constitute the principal man, ufacturing business of the place. An extensive manufacturing establishment there has, have r, manufactoring establishment there has, here to, been long contemplated. This place is interated by the Northern Basicond. All the other places to which I have alluded, by the Buston, Concord and Montreal Radroad. This river being almost wholly fed from the lake is subject to neither flood not neight, and is hence well adopted to manufacturing purposes. It will be perceived that the lake through the river furnishes a large portion of the through the river furnishes a large portion of the water which keeps in motion the myrind spinnles of Lowell. In view of this fact the various corporations of that city united and procured from the Legislature of this Etate a few years alone the chart of or a company under the oppivating and comprehensive name and style of the "Winnepissengee Lake Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company, and commenced through a ser of source agents, purchasing everything on both sides of the river, from Franklin to the Lake. The people river, from Franklin to the Linke. The people where given to understand during the negotiations, up and down the river that the design of the purchasers was to make the Winneplaceage a grand theater for manulactories, and that the whole region would speedly resoned with the hum of busy medinery. In the course of a year or so, the Company had succeeded in making themselves the projectors of nearly the whole river and lake, when, also for the neureless and numberless dreams of cities and ninnels furtures, on and around the prictors of nearly the whole river and lake, when, alse for the nemeless and numberless dreams of cities, and princely fortunes, on and around the Winneplacegre! The delusion vanished, and the naked reality was before them. The whole enterprise turned out to be a vast and comprohensive scheme to convert the lake into a vast reservoir of some 70 square miles, at an elevation of some 472 feet above the saa level to furnish the machinery of Lowell, in times of drouth, with a plantful supply of water. The outlet of the lake has been dredged out, and a gate eracted to hold back the water in wet and let it down in dry weather. When the fact became fully known, some of the people grambled, and invoked imprecations on the Company, and some, the few who had not disposed of their rights on the river, gnashed their teeth and talked loudly of law. The water they said must run over their premises in its wonted and in no other way. The renult of the matter is not yet. One suit last Fall was tried in this county during three weeks, resulting in the disagreement of the Jury, and still they come.

The Company now proposed to sell out their right up and down the river, reserving only the privilege to use the Lake as a reservoir. Capitalist, however, will be slow to make investments under such a reservation. There are buttwo dams on the river which do not belong to the company—one at this place owned by the Cotton Mile, and the one as Franklin owned by the Paper Mills.

The weather is delightful. The cars are daily crowled with throngs rushing to the Mountains, and this Botel is overflowing with guests who are ingering in this beautiful region on their way to ano fro.

The season has been a bountful one; the farmer

The season has been a bountiful one; the farmer has filled his barn with hay, and crops of every de-scription promise gleriously.

In the political circles there is but little agitation at present, although the time for electing members to the Constitutional Convention is near at hand .-The argry and prolonged agitations in Congress have quite wearied the people and they are longng for repose. I think a settlement on the basis the Compromise would have been halled by the great mass of calm, intelligent and reflecting men of this State with profound and beartfelt satisfaction.

Ranitable Commerce ... No. IV the Editor of The Tribu

I showed in my last article that there are two things only to which a price is affixed, namely, Labor and Property. I showed in the next place i ectly, as I admitted, but still with sufficient thoroughness to predicate a preliminary statement upon the showing, that all property is reducible to labor - that a side saddle, a silver spoon, or a house, regarded as an object to be sold, and upon which a price is to be placed, is only the representation of a certain amount, a certain number of hours, of human labor, which have been bestowed upon it which labor, and that alone, makes it property and entitles it to a price, and hence that, when reduced to the more elementary view of the subject, there is only one thing which is legitimately a basis of price, namely, human labor. Hence it followed that we can find any equitable means of determinion in each case, how much ought to be charged for every bour of buman labor, or rather how mucl ought to be returned for it by him to whose benefit ft goes, we have the basis of a determination like wire of the exact price which cught to be asked ever sold-a strict mathematical guage of hone-tua measure of all true commercial exchanges. showed in the west place, with partial follows of showed in the select, being the only basis of pro-perty and of price, the amount of the labor is the true measure or guage of the amount of the price, or in other words, the limit of price, with no refar-ence whatever to the enduc of that labor to the pur-But labor is a word which is used in two some

Must different schees. It is sometimes used to signify more softwily or performance of any kind, whother agreemble or disagreeable, and other times originity that which costs painful or disagracable speciates, "labor as a labor," and likewise for all the intermediate grades between the most de-

all the intermediate grades between the most de-lightful and the most discreteable performances. Labor which is performed for the mera pleasure of it, as when one sings or pixys or relates an ana-date in company, is not the basis of price. It is this labor only which "coss," which is prinful or represent, in some measure, which is so. In or-der to distinguish this signification and avoid the ambiguity of the word labor, that word is aban-doned, and the formula runs thus "Cost is THE Leader words the principles." imir of Paice. In other words, the prinfulness repugnance of labor is the ilmit of price.

Labor is measured by time, by misutes, hours and days. The degree of painfulness or repaymence of any particular kind of labor to the individual who performs it, which is its cost, utes, bours individual who performs it, which is its cost, is measured bow! That is the particular question to which I had serived at the end of my last article, and which I proposed to answer to

Before, bowever, proceeding to do so, let me

Before, however, proceeding to do so, let me make one or two observations, which seem to be necessary just at this point.

In the first place, by Labor is meant every spe-cies of industry, whether withhead, or hands, or tongue, everything which tree human being does for another, and which it gives him any trouble, or costs him sayshing, to perform

costs bim anything, to perform.

In the next place, the mere amount of time directly expended upon any work is not always the whole of the time actually expended. In all good-

pations which require an especial skill, which has to be previously sequired by an outlay of labor, accessorily suppoductive at the time, the amount of suppoductive tabor must be averaged equirably upon the productive or paying labor done subsequently to the acquisition of the still. Buch, for example, may be the case with the acqueen, who may equitably charge to every living subject upon whom he performs an operation, in addition to an equivalent for the time he example is performing the operation, comist, going, for an equitable provide portion of all the cost he had necessarily bestowed most discerting dead subjects, and upon other exems of sequiring the accessary knowledge of whit. Overve, that the practical materials the restroof this extra cost, upon the seventing the restroof this extra cost, upon the seventing as its not now the question up for consideration. pations which require an especial shill, which has cannot answer—then let me tell you that you whoever you are, are not as modest as you might be, or else you would reflect that he same difficulty which strikes you so obviously must also have concred to those who have given years of anxious study to the subject, and that they must most probably have discovered some solution of it, or they would not put forth so unfillently as assertion that the system of principles they are appointed as migrangiating within they are proposed as migrangiating statements. a they acrocate is universal, self-regulating

ciples they accounts is universal, self-regulating and practical.

In the next place, observe that by the cost of an article, as a side saddle or a silver-spoon, is meant the cost of it "then and there," at the time and place of the sale, including transportation, storage and every other itom of labor not merely performed in making the article, but all that has been performed in placing it at the point at which it is wanted. But you will say, Suppose an article has been bandled about from market to market to find a purchaser until an invente "bill of costs" has been added to it, you will, according to this principle, charge all this accountant price upon the purchaser. Very well: that is always upon the supposition, however, that the acticle finds a purchaser who is willing to give the enhanced price; otherwise this unnecessary angmontation of price is a loss to the manufacturer or owner, just in the same way as if he had occupied himself about manufacturing a uncleas article. And this leads to another little group of observations.

tile group of observations:

1. That raive, though it has nothing to do legitl-1. That value, though it has nothing to do legitimately with fixing a price, so far as the seller of an article is concerned, is the very thing which determines the buyer to buy or not to buy, according as he value to him is more or less than the cost. If therefore, more labor is bestowed upon any article, either in manufacturing or handling, than the article is worth, it will not find a parthaser, and the labor is a loss to him who bestows it; and, further, inasmuch as the cost principle does not allow that the less so incorred shall be made up by an additional profit upon other articles, as it

not allow that the loss so incorred shall be made up by an additional profit upon other articles, as is done in the present victous system of trade, the loss is irretrievable and heade.

2. The cost principle becomes a regulator of the heatewment of indestry, preventing the manufacture of worthless or sham articles; and;

3. The cost principle actually requires, in order to prevent such losses, in the heading of articles when made and in overstocking the market, that there should be a perfect adjustment of the apply to the demand, and proper arrangements for securing that adjustment. This "Addressing so were the Euryly to the principles of our "new confered," and every objection, to haid good, must be taken within the circle of the new principles steem selver—not outside of them. These are some of the modes in which the cost principle serves as a regulator. Remember, again, that we are not not inquiring how the supply can be adjusted to the dring how the supply can be adjusted to the Well, then, we come back to the laquiry, How

demand.

Well, then, we come back to the inquiry. How shall we measure cost, or the relative repugnance of labor 7. But, still, before attacking the question, let ug, in order to be sure that we are not following a phantom, refresh ourselves, by viewing the fundamental proposition in a new light, from the wastage ground we have already gained. "Cost is the Limit of Phice." We have got a definition and a clear idea, I hope, of labor of any sort, but, what is "Price". Price is that which is given in return for their which is cold. But as everything which is sold is either labor or property, and as all property is labor, so that the whole is labor, so on the other hand, whatever is returned as the price is either property including money, of course, as the world goes, which we will overhal by and by or labor, and is therefore labor. House, every sale, every hiring, every labor or property transaction whatever, is, when analyzed and put upon its the basis, the exchange of labor for is pon its true basis, the exchange of labor for is ber-nothing more nor less than what the farmers in the country call "changing work." Property, we have seen, is morely a representation of or an-other form of labor, and money pretends to be the representation of or another form of property. If is a false representation, that does not alter the

it is false representation, that does not after the principle.

Well, then, the question is, in this mutual exchange cliator for later, what is equitable, what is relations, between man and man? How much of your later shall you give for my later? The simple answer is, 'You have taken so much trouble for me, I cught, in return, to take just as much trouble for me, I cught, in return, to take just as much trouble for me, I cught, in return, to take just as much trouble for me, I cught, in return, to take just as much trouble for me, I cught, in its simplest expression, precisely what is meant by cour the LIMIT SP PAICE. All we have left to do its to find out a proper mode of measuring the relative trouble or cost to each of their respective labor. Reduce the value principle to a simple expression and apply it to the exchange of labor, and this this: I am to find out how much to a simple expression and apply it to the exchange of labor, and it is this: I am to find out how much you need the trouble I am to take for you, and how cuch, under the pressure of that necessity, I can ompel you to undertake to do for me.

compel you to undertake to do for me.

Is it not clear the first is the true principle, and that the second is the diabolical one? Yet the first is the new principle which is to be introduced into society hereafter, and the second is the old principle which has been introduced and is now in operation, and the fruits of which we see in the universal robbery of the workers by those who don't work, the world over, the degradation of labor, and the ten thousand other evil consequences too numerous ten thousand other evil consequences too numerous

to mention.

A word now to Reformers of all sorts: is not this simple maxim, "Cost the Limit of ALL PRIOR," an embodiment of simple equity in labor and acceptance of the second cost of PRIOR," an embodiment of simple equity in abort and property transactions? Is not simple equity all that you desire or seek for in labor and property transactions? Are not labor and property transactions the basis upon which the whole fabric of homens society rests? Must you not begin with the basis or foundation in every process of construction? This fundamental, regulating principle being now known, thanks to the gentus of Josiah Warreo, Ought you not to begin by prastically resisting it—securing exact equity to all classes and individuals—before attempting those alterior arrangements which belong to the superstructure, the very cornices of the building.

I know what you Mr. Brisbane, and you, illustrated the officer will say to me—this equity.

I know what you, Mr. Brisbane, and you, illustrious disciple of Fourier, will say to me—this aquity is not all that you desire, in labor and property transactions. You want attractive industry, congenied cooperation, variety and choice of pursuit, friendly rivelism, are Very well, then, wait a while, and I will show you that every one of these grows out of simple equity as directly as the stalk and branches out of the root. Even if Fourier is followed rations and order that in the root in the root of the root is the stalk and by the confidence of the secret sequity in the distribution of prints to be the basis element of attractive industry, though he has falled to point out the specific principle according to which equity may be secured in any existing society.

Another word to the labor reformers of New-Another word to the laber reformers of New-york especially. There is now a practical move-ment on foot and far advanced, to which the public attention has not yet been called stall, which has proved itself an ample solution of the tangled shein of difficulty in which you flad yourselves in-volved. Should you fall in any of your strompted arrangements at direct combination and coopera-tion, cent give up the ship. The object you aim at is still attainable. If you will follow me and understand me in these articles, I will prove to your both by theory and facts that the true mode of you both by theory and facts that the true mode of securing the rights of labor is now known—the means by which the laborer can step out from unfor the weight of the existing system, and plant himself upon a new platform of simple equity, which is all that he demands or requires.

which is all that he demands or requires.

To return now to the question before us, if it be granted that the cost principle is the embodiment of simple equity, and thus simple equity is adequate to do what I assert, and will prove hereafter, that it will accomplish, that is thus: it will remove all the mostrous inequalities and consecurate here as that your appropriate the second of the construction. quest horners that now encompass the labor and property relations of man, then it becomes of importance that we understand the limit and mea-curement of cost, or the relative repugnance of dif-terent kinds of abor to the individuals who perform them. We have seen, that if all labor were equally represent in the estimation of all persons it would be equitable to exchange all kinds or labor. simply by the hour; (the day is not a certain period,

the bours and its divisions is therefore selected in

the hours and its divisions is therefore selected in preference; but that not being the case, how shall be estitle the question of relative repugnance?

Between you and me, this may be a very simple operation. I have a field of ourn to one, and you have a dozen ourds of wood to chop. We are both competent to do each aim of labor. Neither of us has any preference between them. The cornis much in the weeds and should be host at once. The word can be gut the following winter. I have you to help any preferences between them. The corais much in the weeds and abould be boat at ence. The wood can be get the following winter. I here you to help me had the core and give you my obligation for an equal-number of hours of word-chopping, which is the might of the labor acts which I shall shake of bereafter more at large. The time arriving for abopting the wood. I do the work and redeem my obligation. So far it is quite simple. But this is thy one case out of a thousand. You may want blackenithing instead of the wood chopping, and may not have the necessary skill to do that. The bleckenith over the way may want wood-chapping, and those you may want to pass my obligation of laboracte to the blackenith. This brings in a third species of labor and a third party. How is the repulsiveness or hardness of his labor to be measured as assinct mine? Neither of us know how to do that labor, and if we did it is not our appreciation of it, but his, that we want to get at. At the future time, when the wood-chopping was to keep the does not, require the work in that form, or I may not be in a condition to do it, or to do any work for you or him. I ought then to be in a condition to pay you, or the holder of my labor note, an equivalent for the labor in property. All this and a thousand other similar reasons render it highly necessary, indeed absolutely indispensable, that some product of labor be selected as a standard, a equivalent for the labor in property. All this and a thousand other similar reasons render it highly necessary, indeed absolutely indispensable, that some product of labor be selected as a standard, a measure, a yard-stick, with which to compare the various articles of property and the various kinds of labor. The article selected should be one in general demand, one which can be preserved without depreciation and one which as near as may be, requires about a uniform amount of labor for its production. It has been found that of the various staple articles, Indian corn possesses all the proporties in a higher degree than any other. It has also been found by statistics gathered with care from an extensive region of country, from farmers themselves actually exchanging their labor on these terms, that one hour's isbor in the cultivation of corn is equivalent to the production of twenty pounds of corn. As this is ordinary agricultural labor, it is also as a staple species of labor—as much so us the product is a staple product. This, then, furnishes a unit or standard.

The labor sole, of which an example is given. andard. The labor sote, of which an example is given

above, is then made to run in the alternative thus:

"For 10 hours wood chepping or 200 los of cora"—
wood chopping being reckened, as above, at the
same degree of repugnance as cultivating corn,
that is, at 20 lbs of corn to the hour. If, then shoemaking be reckened to have an advantage of one-

making be reckened to have an advantage of onefourth over these out-door labors, shoe making is
equal to 15 be of corn to the scre.

The bousework of a woman may be the same.

Blacksmithing may be worth a quarter more than
corn-raising, and may then be charged at 25 ibs of
corn to the hear, &c. &c. &c.

I see that I have no sconer started this plan than
a dozen questions are asked. How, if each may
values his own isber, is there any common relation
to the same standard? or, in other words, any
country in the prices asked for the same labor by the same standard? or, in other words unlisy in the prices asked for the same lal different people? What is to prevent a man from valuing his labor just as high as he pleases, and thus committing as great injustices as are now committed under the value system? Why not

committed under the value system! Why not take money as the measure, instead of corn? What will prevent fraud in the issue of labor notes and the failure to redeem them? What is the advantage of the labor note over bank-notes? Has this queer plan of substituting corn for coin been tried? How extensively? When and where? What were the results? &c. &c.

Well, what am I to do! I went carricolling about through my introduction so long, that I have now neither time nor space to answer a host of questions like these, and must per force lay them over till the next occasion. Meantime, perhaps there may be some among them that the reader will be able to answer for himself, if he thinks hard. If nor, I will help him through as soon as I can. SPA.

GENERAL NOTICES.

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S. W. BENEDICT, 18 Sprince at.
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